THE SUNDAY JOURNAL

SUNDAY, MARCH 28, 1897.

Washington Office--- 1503 Pennsylvania Avenue

Telephone Calls. Business office,.....238 | Editorial rooms...A 8 TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. DAILY BY MAIL. Maily only, three months Daily only, one year. Daily, including Sunday, one year. day only, one year. WHEN FURNISHED BY AGENTS. Daily, per week, by carrier.

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WEEKLY.

Persons sending the Journal through the mails in the United States should put on an eight-page paper a ONE-CENT postage stamp; on a twelve or sixteen-page paper a TWO-CENT postage stamp. Foreign postage is usually double these

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THE INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL.

Can be found at the following places: NEW YORK-Windsor Hotel and Astor House. CHICAGO-Palmer House and P. O. News Co. 217 Dearborn street. -CINCINNATI-J. R. Hawley & Co., 154 Vine LOUISVILLE-C. T. Deering, northwest corner of Third and Jefferson streets, and Louisville Book Co., 256 Fourth avenue.

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-- Twenty Pages--

The European concert season seems to be about over.

Indiana did not get a Cabinet position but with that exception she has got more big plums thus far than any other State.

It was announced as a pacific blockadethat of the ports of Greece-and it is very a blockade, but quite disagree-

During the last year of the Cleveland administration the tracks of many Americans in Cuba pointed towards jail doors. Now point the other way.

A large number of American citizens would like to hear of a surplus in the treasury again. They hold the opinion of Col Fred Grant that a surplus is easier to manage than a deficit.

Republican members of the Kentucky Legislature who refuse to support the caucus nominee for United States senator do not seem to realize that they are trifling with national interests.

If it is true, as stated, that there are \$80,000 of outstanding bonds against the suburb of West Indianapolis, the hasty annexationists may wish they had taken a little more time to consider.

It is strange that Democrats in this Congress did not learn that ex-President Cleveland "is no Democrat and never was" until after they had nominated him for President three times and elected him twice.

The European powers have "monkeyed" Greek-Turkish question until most inevitable. Their blundering dog-inthe-manger policy is bearing its natural fruit.

It is an ill wind that blows no good. If employment to 1,200 men during most of the summer it will afford relief to many who need it and help to bring about an improvement in the local situation,

Col. John Hay, the new embassador to party in his State. Colonel Hay lives in the District of Columbia, where there are

The dissolution of the Bessemer Iron Asaffords cumulative evidence to belief that where the facilities tractive the trust or "combine" will go to pieces. The sugar refining and like trusts d because they have been able to

"Sleep," says Tesla, the famous electrical sort of cumulative storage human energy." He adds that if a person should sleep eighteen of the hours he would live to be two hundred years of age. Would it not be better to sleep nine hours a day and live to be a hundred? A century of sleep does

The Journal did not intend to assert that is sufficient for fourteen inquire why an attendant is required in Inan average of nine patients.

It would be remarkable if the authors civil-service rules had not inserted rements which can be ridiculed by an opponent. The physical requirements tain features which, when criticised before there should be no physical examinations for entering either, would appear ridiculous Still, a physical examination is quite as necessary in some branches of the public service as in the army.

It may be that Colorado's "coffee-pea" beverage which old coffee drinkers the richest Mocha and Java, but many there is such a favor of those standard that they will prefer them at the same price. Still, if the coffee pea, yielding one hundred bushels an acre, good for huand to fatten cattle, proves to be fair substitute for coffee, it can take the place of a lot of very bad compounds labeled prepared coffee.

Whether or not Gabriel D'Annunzio's terature will be decided by a New this week, Anthony Comstock used the arrest of a dealer who book. D'Annunzio is an Italian ome force and with especial talness for studies of morbid human conditions and of the morally deformed makes his the case of New York, but they illustrate work distasteful to readers who have no the constitutional method of forming a liking for delving in muck heaps even for literary gems. Mainly because of this fancy succeed, making an independent State of

for morally diseased specimens of humanity, however, a certain class of critics and claquers declare that he is a wonderful realist and is deserving of high honor. This particular tale, whether it be rightfully classed as obscene or not, is not likely to tion, for its dreariness and dullness will discourage most readers before half its chapters are finished.

SCATTERING OF THE POWERS.

The announcement of the retirement of Germany from the powers which agreed to blockade the ports of Greece indicates a Daily and Sunday, per week, by carrier ... 20 cts failure of the scheme. The reason which is given for the retirement of Germany is the retirement of Great Britain. As France has scarcely been with the powers, it may now be said that if the ports of Greece are to be blockaded. Russia must do it Assuming that the report of the retirement of Germany is true, it is very evident that some other scheme than the blockade must be devised to compel Greece to obey the mandate of the powers in relation to Crete or the difficulty must be left to Greece and Turkey to settle by war, which they seem quite willing to do.

Considering the situation from the posttion of the Salisbury Ministry, it is no wonder that his leader in the House of Commons, Mr. Balfour, objected to further exploitation of its conduct before the British people and the world. It is a strange thing for a British Ministry to engage to do a thing, issue orders for doing it, and then back out without giving a reason or even a pretext. It would be a humiliation for the wisest statesmen in Great Britain to confess that they had broken an agree ment with the other powers because of the hostility of the British people. It must be an impressive lesson for the Conservative leaders to learn that, hereafter, ministers must practically submit their plans to the people before carrying them into effect.

During the past few years the British government has not been in full accord with the other powers. It has had designs of its own in Africa and elsewhere which have aroused the jealousy of its neighbors covet other lands. Not long ago Ministry was tardy about acknowledging its membership of a triple alliance. Germany has shown its ill-will by giving more than silent support to the Boers in South Africa. The war lord of Germany will have fresh cause for wrath because the Salisbury Ministry, having agreed to the blockade, has broken the agreement in a manner which compels Germany also to retire. withdraw from a plan because a rival has first withdrawn. Russia will be less disturbed by the discord. In fact, it may be possible that this power will be pleased to have the others fail to agree, to the end that it may make its own arrangements with Turkey, which must now see that it cannot depend upon the support of Great Britain when it involves a dispute with any other smaller nation. This much seems cert as they often have. They can no cause, in two or three European countries, through their ability to arouse a public

SHALL NEW YORK BE DIVIDED?

sentiment which will overthrow ministries.

Two bills have been introduced in the New York Legislature to divide the State into two, one to consist of the counties of New York, Kings, Queens, Richmond Westchester, Suffolk and Putnam, which means Greater New York with some additional territory, and the other of the remainder of the State. The object of the scheme is to remove New York city from legislative control and secure real home rule. The proposition is receiving some support on this ground, and it may be entitled to some, also, on the ground that it would relieve the rest of the State from The conservative New York Evening Post admits that "there is much to be said in favor" of the proposition. It says:

Greater New York has now about half the population, and a much greater proportion of the wealth, of the State. It is in the main a wholly distinct community, its manners, customs, and some of its languages being foreign to most of the rest of the State. This goes so far that its comic papers make continual fun of the country "deestricks." and call their inhabitants and even their representatives in the halls of legislation "hayseeds," Most of "hayseeds" know little about New York except as a "great wicked city." to which they occasionally come to have a "good time." Besides this, the population of Greater New York is now so great that with the aid of one or two counties it would be able to control the Legislature and in a short time Greater New York alone will control it, and how could Congress refuse its assent if the State, through its Legislature, were to demand it? It may be said that when the time comes, it would be easier for the greater city to assume now assumes control of the city.

control of the whole State, as the State may, and the rural legislator is beginning to see the real nature of the dilemma he will have to face. Under the proposed division the sever surrounding Greater New York would have a larger area than Rhode Island or Delaware, and their population would exceed that of most of the States. As a preliminary step to the proposed division it would be necessary to obtain the consent of the Legislature and of Congress, as the Constitution of the United States says "no new State shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other State without the consent of the Legislature of the State concerned, as well as of Congress." If it could be shown that the division would be beneficial to all concerned the necessary consent could doubtless be obtained. In the case of West Virginia the Legislature of old Virginia never did consent to the separation. Virginia having seceded from the Union, twenty-five counties in the western part of the State sent delegates to a convention which repudiated the action of the Richmond convention in seceding, and called a convention to provide for the formation of a new State. At the second convention forty counties were represented. It adopted a provisional form of government, elected temporary state officers and called a third convention to frame a Constitution. This convention framed a Constitution which was ratified by the people on May 3, 1862. The provisional Legislature of the State gave its consent to the formation of a new State, and on Dec. 31, 1862. Congress passed an act admitting the new State to the Union, when its Constitution abolishing slavery, should be ratified. This was done March 23, 1863, and on April 2 President Lincoln issued a proclamation de claring that the new Constitution would take effect and the new State become part of the Union sixty days from that

date. Thus it was more than two years

from the time the first step was taken for

new State. If the present movement should

New York city with some additional territory, it would give the fluence in national legislation. It rethe fact that in January, 1861. when the question of secession was foremost, Fernando Wood, then mayor of New York, recommended that the city secede and become a free city. That, however, was a treasonable proposition, while the present one contemplates only constitutional methods and is likely to receive at least respectful consideration.

THE CONCLUSION OF AN INDEPEND-

ENT. Mr. E. L. Godkin, editor of the New York Evening Post, has an article in the Atlantic Monthly for April on "The Nominating System." which contains many wellconsidered suggestions, and, while they lack the incisiveness of that conspicuous independent's everyday style of expression, they are none the less interesting and all the more convincing. The fact that Mr. Godkin discusses the nominating system is of itself an intimation that he believes that it is a thing to be improved rather than to be destroyed. That he insists upon a nominating system is evidence that he accepts parties not as a necessary evil, but as things which exist and will shape the policy of the country. Mr. Godkin does not, however, leave his readers in doubt, but, an ndependent of independents, he frankly confesses in the closing pages of his article that "independent voting has ceased to be a remedy" for political evils.

This declaration will surprise and pain a large number of young men who, as read- | for the decrease of births nor any remedy ers of Mr. Godkin's paper, the Nation, have become independents and as such recognized him as teacher if not leader. Probably no man has done so much to build up an independent movement in the larger cities as has the man who now confesses in the Atlantic Monthly that "independent voting has clearly ceased to be a remedy." The reason he gives for this conclusion is that the refusal to belong to any party "necessarily involves the abandonment of he has no influence." He further declares that when any considerable body of independents stand aloof they "take out of each party a large body of the most thoughtful and patriotic voters, who still retain a keen sense of the fact that party is an instrument, not an end, and whose aid would be most valuable in raising the

character of nominations." Another fact which Mr. Godkin has learned from observation is that the power of what is called the machine "has increased pari passu with the growth of dependent voting. In no other State is the independent vote so powerful and so active as in New York," Mr. Godkin continues, "and in none is the machine so audacious or so insensible to warning." With an air of pathetic helplessness this chief of independents asserts that all that independent voting can do is punish one party by putting the other in power. To secure better things, Mr. Godkin advocates the protection of law for the primary, and efforts to induce good citizens, including independents, to attend it and make their power felt. He is encouraged by the fact that in some States the primary is protected by the same laws that the subject is being quite generally

the advocates of independent voting is most significant. It may be the beginning of a movement which will eradicate that sentiment which leads many excellent young men to take pride in showing contempt for

THE CHANGING SEASON.

It is a peculiarity of poems on spring that they are invariably based on the phenomena of rural life, though they are as often produced by denizens of the town as of the country. The versifiers sing of birds and bees and bursting buds, of springing flowers, of the charm of field and forest and stream as winter says farewell. These are the tokens by which the season of growth has so long been known to literature that those who are moved by occult influences to sound its praise evidently believe that it is only by using the time-worn "properties" that they can properly express their sentiments or describe the vernal period. But whatever he may say or think, the urban poet does not get his inspiration from birds or flowers. It is true that he may see the grass grow green on cleanly-shaven lawns, he sees the pavement littered with the red blossoms of the maple, and he may, by chance, catch sight of a daring robin, but as little as one swallow makes a summer does one robin make a spring. What does the poet know, as he travels over asphalt streets, of the pungent odor of the freshlyplowed field, or of the faint perfume of the forest when its myriad forms of life begin to stir? What does he know of the swiftlychanging tints that come upon fields and hills and woods as vegetation advances and the wonder of growth is seen in its broad effect? What does he know, even by closer observation of plant life, when the vagrant weed is not found in his path and his spring flowers are grown under glass? It is true that the poet, if he is a wheelman, may wander far beyond the paved thoroughfare. but whoever knew a cycler who looked to the right or to the left, or who considered aught but his vehicle when he takes his way abroad? But, though his verses are conventional, the thought is suggested by signs as marked as those offered by nature. The town has its own tokens of spring apart from the robin, the crocus and the blueness of the skies. There is the bicycle itself, which emerges from its winter quarters on the first sunny day. There is, course, the perennial wheel, which is in evidence always, winter and summer, but spring is its distinctive season, the time when an army of new enthusiasts joins the veteran forces. The observer whose senses are awake to what goes on about him becomes aware of many things unnoted by the dull-witted. Long before the Easter hat comes upon the scene he is dimly aware of a freshening up of the winter garments suddenly made to seem shabby by the toosearching sunshine. There is an irruption of violets on hats and gowns-not the genuine article, but an imitation that answers the furbishing purpose fairly well, Florists' windows bloom out in a night with masses of yellow daffodils and white lilies. The tan shoe makes an occasional venture into the streets and the shirt waist flaunts itself in the shops. The merry advertiser occupies much space in declaring the merits of spring outfits of every sort, from clothing to patent medicine, and, crowning proof of all that spring has come, is the swift advent of summer temperature with the re-

sultant "tired feeling." None of these indi-

cations of the change of season may be

poetical, but it is plain that they inspire the poets, since in many cases they are all the signs the gifted beings have to show that somewhere nature's vernal miracle is being

The contention between Mr. William R. Crewen, ex-member of the British Parlianent, and Senator Morgan relative to the latter's position towards the arbitration treaty raises a question of veracity. Mr Crewen says that in an interview he had with Senator Morgan the latter said so and so, and the Senator says he did not say anything of the kind. As the case stands the Journal is disposed to believe Senator Morgan. It would not be fair to doubt the veracity of a United States senator on the unsupported evidence of an ex-member of the lower house of Parliament. International comity demands that if the word of a senator is to be impeached it should be done by a member of the House of Lords. Matters of this kind should be conducted | mile." with due regard for good form.

A French statistician and social econobirth rate in France is decreasing to an extent that threatens the destruction of fashion? French power and prestige. He shows that the births per one thousand of inhabitants have decreased from twenty-seven in the decade 1840 to 1850 to twenty-two during the decade 1880 to 1890, while every other leading country in Europe shows a decided increase. The writer says if this is to con tinue it means the end of France. There can be no doubt of that, but his expose is defective in not suggesting any reason for the situation.

New York newspaper publishers are high ly indignant over the bill pending in the Legislature forbidding the publication of a portrait without the subject's consent. The measure is ostensibly intended as a protection to the privacy of individuals, but is really in the interest of the general public. which cares as little for the average newspaper portrait of the man or woman of chance notoriety as it does for the picture accompanying a patent medicine testilaw readers of New York papers will have

In 1891 only eighty-four tons of aluminwere manufactured in the United the market. Twelve years ago the price was \$8 per pound; last year the price aver aged 40 cents. The increased production i due to the application of cheaper methods for turning practically worthless material into the most useful of metals. When the process is discovered which will reduce the cost to 15 or 20 cents a pound, iron, steel and other metals will have an active com-

An Untitled Queen.

A recent history of Pennsylvania during

the colonial period brings out the curious

fact that at one period of its history the colony was owned and governed by a woman. The original charter or grant of Pennsylvania was made to William Penn in 1681 in liquidation of a debt of \$16,000 which the British government owed his father, a famous naval officer of that peri od. Penn was then thirty-seven years old. The charter embraced over forty thousand square miles of land, and was the largest ever granted in America to a single individual. The charter made Penn sole proprietor and governor of the province, and it was his original intention to live and die there, but circumstances prevented. He This avowal of the most prominent of only visited the colony two or three times. and governed it by deputies. The so-called colonial Governors of Pennsylvania were simply his agents. He held all the land in fee simple, and disposed of it at his pleasure, and his descendants continued to enjoy the income from it until the revolutionary war. Penn died in 1718, and by his will bequeathed the province of Pennsylvania to his widow, in trust, to pay certain legacies to two children by a former wife, and, after that, to convey the remainder to five children by the second wife. Some litigation followed, pending which the death of the oldest son led to a compromise, by which Mrs. Penn, as executrix of the will and guardian of the minor children, became sole owner, proprietor and Governor of the colony. She held this relation sixteen years, from 1717 till 1733, during which through successive agents appointed by her and designated governors, she administered the colony wisely and successfully. Though she had no title and was plain Widow Penn. she had the powers and prerogatives of queen, and, towards the last, an almost to the infinite number of arcs that must be royal income. Her case is the only instance in history of a woman occupying the feudal

The New York Authors' Club gave a din ner on Thursday night in honor of Richard Henry Stoddard. Many well-known literary men were present and the speakers of the occasion showered the old gentleman with compliments, expressing their profound admiration for him as a poet and critic. Mr. Stoddard is, no doubt, deserving of honor on account of his age, his industry as hack writer and his respectable life, but his rank as a poet is not high outside of his immediate circle. His fame has, indeed, not extended as far west as Indiana, for though his name is known and would probably be recited glibly by high school stuthors, it would, perhaps, be less easy for them to mention any poem written by him, and what is true of high school students may be safely asserted as an extreme probability in regard to more advanced literary circles. This lack of knowledge may possibly be Indiana's loss, but great poems

do penetrate to these wilds and the fame of certain writers is recognized as great nd well earned, and there is at least room r suspicion that the products of Mr. Stoddard's pen fell of their own weight before crossing the Alleghenies. It would be interesting to know, indeed, how many members of the Authors' Club are familiar with his works. It is kind of his associates to testify to their appreciation of the venerable writer's merits, the more so that he has not himself been kind, for his literary criticisms as they have appeared in New York papers have been marked by an asperity and bitterness from which a reviewer of other men's work, of all others, should be free. If the Authors' Club wishes either to be a mutual admiration society or is moved on this occasion by an amiable desire to please its oldest member, that is its own affair: but it must not expect the outside world to accept its eulogies without due allowance.

A few days ago Gen. Lew Wallace received from a publishing house in Arabia a copy of "Ben-Hur," printed in Arabic The workmanship of the book is rare and the binding very superior.

Brooklyn is going to give the old man chance. A "parents' congress" will be held in that city and the fathers will be recognized as persons with rights that somebody ought to respect.

"Now is the time to plant the bloomers' blandly remarks a Philadephia exchange. Plant the bloom-oh, yes, to be sure: It

A headless man has been found in

whether or not it was a case of suicide. his head they could reach a conclusion more readily.

Prof. Sol Hathaway, of the Indianapolis Independent, has come to the assistance of his brother professors in Tron's Alley University. This is believed to be the worst body blow the latter institution of learning has yet received.

BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

You Bebt! Said the Sultan: "We're deeply in debt, But that is no cause for regrebt; For the lot that we owe

Will keep us from go-Ing to the wall for some time yebt."

Sound Philosophy.

"Oh, yass," said the old man to the young raps devotee who was exhibiting a rabbit's foot, "oh, yass, rabbit foot mighty fine, mighty fine; but fuh ginuwine usefulniss he ain't up wid de pig's foot by a

Home Amenities Mr. Jason-The woman's page in this here paper says that women is beginnin' to learn how to think for theirselves. Where on earth will you be at when that comes into

Mrs. Jason-I s'pose I'll go on in the old way; thinkin' fer you.

Idyl of March. Now does the wrathful citizen, flowing with

words incoherent, Curses invoke on the wind, the wild wind of March interferent. As swift down the sidewalk he sallies, blinded by dust clouds diffusive.

SCIENTIFIC.

Hair-tousled and necktie-loose flies he,

chasing the lost hat elusive.

A captive bee, striving to escape, has een made to record as many as 15,540 wing-strokes per minute in a late test. A proposed French regulation for match factories requires that white phosphorus be used, that workshops be ventilated, that workers be carefully selected, and that mahinery be inclosed in glass cases to protect the operatives from the fumes.

Scurvy, which results from an exclusive dietary of cereals and preserved meat, is really a condition of acid-intoxication, in Fresh vegetables and pathologist. fuice are used as remedies, but both of them act slowly, and alkaline salts-such as carbonate of soda, carbonate of potash, and a variety of others-are shown to be

The analyses of Berthelot not only show that the Chaldean weapons, ornaments and tools of 5,000 or 6,000 years ago were of pure known. The copper age preceded that of ronze, which appeared later in both Egypt and Chaldea. It is further noted noreover, that the form of hatchets with andles, the processes of manufacture and even the practical uses, were the same for the pure copper hatchets of Chaldea and the prehistoric hatchets of Europe.

The remarkable green color of some talian cheeses proves not to be due to bacteria, as has been supposed, but to the presence of copper. A good Parmesan cheese is produced only from milk that has reached a high degree of acidity, and in some parts of Italy this milk is kept in copper vessels. In twenty-five samples of green Parmesan cheese from various places. Dr. Majana has found from 0.4 to 1.7 grains of copper to the pound. That the color is copper alone appears from the fact that cheese is made on the same principle in the south of Italy, and shows no green,

the milk being kept in tin-lined vessels. Haze is not fog, says Dr. J. G. McPherson, F. R. S. E., but it was only very recently that students of the clouds discovered the difference. The haze so familiar in summer, especially when you see it wayering about the ground between you and he sun, is much more easily seen through than is the fog. It is the lowest visible form of cloud formation and its results. The sultry haze, the suffocating fogs, the dazzling mists, and the thin rain as well as the great thunder rain and pelting hail, and the feathery snow, are now all known to be different stages of the formation of the vapor in the air on the minute dust particles at different grades of heat and

Electric furnaces are divided by Perrodi into two classes-the electrolytic, in which electrolysis in the dry or wet way is the base of the process, and the electrothermic in which electricity is used solely for the production of heat. An interesting example of a furnace depending upon wet electrolysis is that of Lagrange, Hoho and Julien cathode that a temperature of 4,000 degrees Centigrade has been reached, while it is made easy to forge and even weld a piece of iron used as the cathode with a perfectly safe current of but 100 to 200 volts In the Faure furnace ore was heated in a tube by an external fire, then reduced in temperature of an arc playing between two electrodes. Cowles brick furnace of 1885-86 the ore to be treated was mixed with a substance such as carbon, offering great resistance and the intense heat is attributed not only to this artificial resistance, but especially set up between the particles of the resisttant mass. The true and most successful electric furnace, as M. Poisson states, is office of lord proprietor of a great province. | that of Moissan. This consists of two slabs the lower one provided with of lime. longitudinal groove for the electrodes and in the center a cavity serving as a crucible. and the upper one being slightly hollowed out above the arc. The substance to be treated is not in contact with the arc or the vapor of carbon. Electrolytic action is eliminated and heat alone acts, making easy reactions that have been hitherto im-Cellulose, the wonderful material that

enters so largely into the arts in our "paper age," has been brought into soluble form in several ways. With zinc chloride, a soluble substance has been obtained that has been much used in preparing the filaments of incandescent lamps, and cuprous ammonia gives another soluble preparation. dents in the list of living American au- Nitrified cellulose, better known as guncotton, is a more familiar product. Dissolved in alcohol ether, this forms the collodion of the photographer, and the basis of the different celluloids and xylonites Artificial silk also is based on the nitrified ellulose. A later process of making celclose soluble, due to Messrs, C. F. Cross and E. J. Bevan, has given most striking results, to which Mr. Cross has just called attention in a lecture to the London Soclety of Arts. The cellulose is treated with caustic alkali and then with bisulphide carbon. The resulting sulpho-carbonate of is soluble in water, forming a remarkably viscous solution which has been named "viscose." and this solution decomposes on standing, depositing cellulose in a dense textureless condition. Flowed over glass, the viscose, on drying, sets to a tough textureless film. The cartridge belts of the Maxim gun are now rendered water-proof by viscose, which is also used o improve paper pulp, and can be made to deposit its cellulose in dense cylinders. which can be turned like ivory for articles low made of celluloid. In still another process, Cross and Beyan form cellulose acetate, which much resembles cellulose nitrates, but has the advantage of being ninflammable. This gives a transparent extureless film, and as it fuses at about 450 degrees Fahrenheit, it may be expected to prove a desirable substitute for celluloid for molded articles.

LITERARY NOTES.

Some correspondence between Burns and Mrs. Dunlop, which was discovered not long ago, is expected to appear in print this

Alfred Austin's latest production, "The Conversion of Wincklemann, and Other Poems." has received but scant attention from British critics and practically no notice in this country.

The great-granddaughter of Fielding has called down upon her head the wrath the literary world because she has presumed to offer an expurgated edition of her illustrious relative's masterpiece, "Tom

Conan Dovle has come to the conclusion that he hit on a good thing in "Uncle Berwhich has just been published in serial form in McClure's Magazine, and instead of putting it out in book form he will save it and make a full-sized novel out of

the material.

Beatrice Harraden's California novel, "Hilda Strafford," is pronounced by English critics to show a falling off in literary qual- and by that a man will have to show a

ity as compared with "Ships That Pass in the Night," but its advance sale has been very large, thanks to a reputation which Miss Harraden won with amazing ease. Japan is a literary country, with a history of writing and literature since at least A. D. 712. Last year the number of books published was 25,965, of which 20,000 were translated for compilations. Law led with 4.830, religion followed with 1.183, printing and sculpture had 3,000, music 1,022, Japan ese poetry 982 and works in belles lettres, novels, stories, criticisms, etc., 1.112 titles, Says Mr. Zangwill: "Review for art's sake and the book's sake, not for your own sake nor your author's sake; neither have regard to your friend nor your enemy, nor your freind's friend, nor your enemy's friend, nor your friend's enemy, nor your paper, nor its publisher, nor its ass, nor anything that is your paper's." To which the New York Times adds: "And don't

think of \$10, more or less, per column.' Poetry does not always spell profit in the dollar sense. William Morris left \$225,000, but he only made \$25,000; the rest he had in herited. Tennyson left \$236,000, most of his own earnings. Browning left \$85,000, Sir Henry Taylor \$35,000, Matthew Arnold only \$5,000, Christian Rossetti \$65,000, Professor Blakie \$20,000, Dante Gabriel Rossetti \$25,000, Charles Mackay \$13,000. The richest poet of our time was Longfellow, who made and left a fortune of \$350,000.

A letter from R. L. Stevenson to a Dr Bakewell, written in 1894, has recently appeared in a New Zealand paper. Dr. Bakewell wrote to Mr. Stevenson to tell him of a New Zealand boy who, when asked if he had read "Treasure Island," replied: "Every boy's read 'Treasure Island.' read it four times." Dr. Bakewell wrote that if the author of the book did not appreciate such a compliment, he must 'more than human." Stevenson in his reply said: "Dear Dr. Bakewell, I am not more than human, I am more human than is wholly convenient.

The Literary World publishes a paragraph out of a private letter from R. D. Blackmore, in which the venerable author of "Lorna Doone" says that to Americans the English language owes nearly all its new expressions: "There does not seem to be left in us the power to hit out a new spark of language. We are like a lot of boys with their hands in their pockets, looking on at the blacksmith and racing for his red chips," He adds: "What a pity it is that you will not accept one affectionate offer to let no little squabbles between us make a scene of madness for us and of wicked grins for all the lower nations! However, I hope that all chance is not yet over of the success of common sense between us."

Writing in the Book Buyer, Mr. Albert | was called the New Purchase, extending Lee says that the two books of Mr. How- from the twelve-mile strip to the Wabash. ells scarcest and most difficult to procure are "Poems of Two Friends" and "Niagara Revisited." The first-named was Mr. Howells's earliest book, but it did not meet with great success, only a few hundred copies being sold. We learn, however, that an even scarcer volume is the "Niagara Revisited," a book made by a Chicago firm for the Fitchburg Railroad Company. The Chicago people were to pay Mr. Howells a certain sum for the privilege of using his sketch, which had already appeared in the Atlantic Monthly. The Chicago concern, however, failed to meet its obligations, and hence, through his attorneys, Mr. Howells served notice upon the railway company and prevented the publication of the book Not more than ten or a dozen copies got into circulation.

ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

The cost of a state dinner at the White House runs from \$500 to \$1,000, according to the price of wines furnished. Thomas Ewing Moore, the United States commercial agent at Weimar, Germany,

says the locomotion by means of electricity is gradually gaining ground in Europe though not to the same extent as in this country. In mileage of electric railways Germany stands first. One of Congressman Sulloway's New

Hampshire constituents wrote to him the other day about a pension bill. Mr. Sulleway replied: "Only two obstacles stand in the way of passing your bill-Jehovah and Tom Reed. I think I can manage Jehovah if you look after Reed.' The Lend-a-Hand Society of Boston is

niversary of the birthday of Rev. Dr. Edward Everett Hale, on Saturday, April 3, by presenting to the Ten Times One Soci ety the Hale endowment fund of \$25,000. Both societies originated with Dr. Hale, Leo XIII has just entered on the twentieth year of his spiritual reign, and some of the more superstitious in Rome look on the year with dread, because of the story

that on the eve of his election a young Franciscan monk had a vision, in which he was told that the new Pope would hold office twenty years. Professor Nobbe, the well-known plant physiologist of Saxony, says that he has cultures of the different bacteria, which are efficient in affixing the nitrogen of the air in a form available for plant food, and he has them for sale in small glass bottles.'

It is said that soil can be inoculated with these organisms for the modest sum of \$1.25 an acre. Count Erwin Von Neipperg, who died recently at Vienna at the age of eighty-three was the last surviving son by the first marriage of Count Adam Von Neipperg, the chamberlain, and subsequently the husband of Napoleon's Empress, Marie Louise. His half brother, the Prince of Montenuovo, Neipperg's son by Marie Louise, born three months after Napoleon's death at St. Hel-

ena, died two years ago. What surprised the Londoners as much as anything else in Nansen was the correct English he spoke. The explorer made a spoke rapidly and with self-possession, and his humor elicited roars of responsive laughter. It is noticeable, too, in the newspaper reports of his lecture that "laughter" appears in brackets at the end of every other sentence. The canny Norwegian has become very popular in England, not least because of his personality, for he is tall straight and blonde, and his face is good to look upon, while there is a winning geniality of manner about him. It will not be long before he appears on this side of the water to gather his second, and main,

Harvard College raised money by a lottery as late as 1806. In that year it offered for sale 20,000 tickets at \$5 each, the prizes ranging from \$15,000 down to \$7. The prospectus issued stated that "in the above scheme the just expectations of the publick, and the interest of the University, have been consulted. It is worthy the attention of adventurers, that the highest prize is nearly double in value to any that as been drawn in this Commonwealth for many years past, though the usual price of tickets is preserved. The Managers solicit the patronage of the publick in general, and of the friends of Literature and the University in particular; and considering the object of the Lottery, they will combine the prospect of gain with the certainty of benefitting the University, and by lending their aid to the means of education, will promote the best interests of their country.'

Hark! 'Tis the bluebird's venturous strain High on the old fringed elm at the gate-Sweet-voiced, valiant on the swaying bough, Alert, elate,

Dodging the fitful spits of snow, New England's poet-laureate Telling us spring has come again! -T. B. Aldrich's "Spring in New England." Lives of great men oft remind us

We may yet be shining lamps.

And, departing, leave behind us

Other heads for postage stamps, Other bridges o'er the rivers, Other arches high in air. Other markets in the city, Other statues in the square,

Other hatchets, trees and stories Bearing morals sure to feaze, And-the pinnacle of glories-Other legal holidays.

SREDS AND PATCHES.

I have not willingly planted a thorn in any man's bosom.-A. Lincoln. The soul creates its own ornaments and they must be of the Spirit .- Emerson. God will give every Daniel a chance to

go into the lion's den .- Ram's Horn.

Fortune's ladder has no top. No man ever stopped climbing for want of another

Only he who lives a life of his own can

rung.-Puck. "Was her dinner formal?" "Formal? Why, even the salads weren't half dressed! -Detroit Journal.

Things will have come to such a pass by

civil-service certificate before he can tell a fish story.-Forest and Stream. It is lucky for the stage that actions speak louder than words, otherwise we would read our plays .- The Jester.

20

This is the only country in the world where the men elect all their rulers, except their wives, by ballot .- Tammany Times. "Papa, won't you buy me a watch?" "What for, my boy?" "I want to trade it to Billy Wiggins for one of his pups."

Every time a widower marries in haste after his wife's death it causes other women o look reproachfully at their husbands. -Atchison Globe. "I have read the Book of Life," said a

onceited youth to his grandfather. "No: he contents are not on the cover," said the old man .- E. S. O'Connor. "Time works wonders," said a soldier, aged thirty-seven, when he returned home

from India and found his twin sister only eighteen.-Calcutta Critic. The woman who carries a volume of Emerson in a street-car is generally the one

who reads herself to sleep with one of buida's novels.-The Bachelor. "It cannot be that the people should grow n grace unless they give themselves to reading. A reading people will always be a knowing people."-John Wesley.

BETTY FRAZIER, HEROINE

HOOSIER PIONEER WHO HELPED CLEAR THE WILDERNESS.

Story of a Nervy Woman "Squatter" in Fayette County, Afterwards Assassinated by an Enemy.

John Arnold, in Rushville Graphic.

Often when in reminiscent mood my heart is stirred by the memory of the men and women, the incidents, the adventures, the toil, the endurance and the wild surroundings of the long ago, and I feel tempted to jot down some of these strange tales of the now almost forgotten past. Connersville was located in the twelve-mile purchase, which was ceded by the Indians some ten years previous to the time of the treaty of St. Mary's, when they ceded what So that what is now Fayette county had the start of us. John Connor, one of the famous Connor brothers, established a trading post, which became the nucleus of the town now bearing his name.

The fertility and beauty of the country the Whitewater valley, in spite of the danger of death and pillage from hostile bands of Indians. The land was sold at Cincin-

Some time in the teens probably, about 1816. George Frazier and his wife, Betty, and children squatted on land about a mile above the little town. Frazier was a helpless cripple whose only avocation was shoemaking, so that the support of the family depended on Betty. The neighbors built their cabin and stable, and then Betty and the boys cleared the ground for a truck and corn patch. In a couple of years they were making a good start to buy their section of land. She had a fine stock of young hogs and there was a most abundant crop of mast in the rich bottom lands, and they had wintered well. Her corn was planted and growing luxuriantly and promising an abundant crop to fatten her hogs in the fall, and enable her to pay for her land. She had but one horse to cultivate her crop. But a sad change came over the spirit of her dreams when one day she saw a horseman in full uniform ride up to her cabin. GENERAL HANNA'S CALL.

She recognized him as General Hanna. preparing to celebrate the seventy-fifth an of Brookville. He was the sheriff and had ome to serve an execution on her property. There were no stay laws in those primitive days. Betty told him she had nothing but her horse and hogs, and that he would have to take her horse. She led him to the stable, and as soon as he entered to get the horse Betty slammed the heavy puncheon door to and drove the two-inch oak pin into the log its whole length, thus securely fastening him in. The stable was built of heavy, round logs, without any windows and was overlaid with a solid platform of ogs, on which was piled her wild hay. and above that the clapboard roof. then went to her cabin, got her family their supper and did up her evening chores, paying no attention to the calls of her prisoner for supper and release. It was impossible for him to get out, and he spent the night with the horse for company. In the morning Betty went to the stable and hoped e had had a pleasant night, though he had fasted. She told him he would remain there without food until some satisfactory arrangement could be made with regard to her horse. He said he was willing to ompromise: that he would enter on the execution "No property found" if she would brigade muster that day. She said: "Honor bright, general?" He replied, "Yes," and proceeded to make the desired entry on the document. She then opened the door and he mounted his horse, asking her to show him where he could cross river, as it was very high and muddy and out of its banks. She directed him to go in by a sycamore and come out by a haw. great hit at the Savage Club dinner. He After a few steps he and his horse went ocked hat floating away, but he quickly ecovered it (for his horse was a good swimmer, a valuable quality in those days) and he was an old pioneer, ever ready for he perils of flood or field. Betty shouting that the officer had better let her pay for her land ere he visited her cabin again. There was no further interference Betty fattened her hogs, porse, and with the aid of her two boys started with them to Cincinnati, a journey of ten days through the wild woods. Everyhing went well until she reached New Trenton and stopped at Rockefeller's tav-During the night a heavy fall of snow but Betty was early and carried in her arms an infant, born to her during the night. Through the kindness of her landlady her babe was clothed and warmly wrapped, and, strange to relate, made the journey without injury to either. She reached the city, sold her hogs and entered her land with her babe in her arms. This is so far as I know unprecedented in the white race, but not uncommon among the Indians. But the people who entered the wilderness to make a home were of sterner stuff than the present gen-

ASSASSINATION OF BETTY. I cannot close without relating the tragic fate of this wonderful woman. I will here give some of her personality, for many, after reading the above, will doubtlessly fancy her a coarse Amazonian of vast propartions, but nothing is farther from the truth. She was a small, handsome brunette, with fiashing eyes and an abundance of black hair. Her face was bronzed by her exposure to wind and sun, in her farming work. Her temper was quick and flery, and she had frequent quarrels with her scattered neighbors, in which she displayed a pitter and vindictive spirit. A man named Wilson, with three or four rough boys ranging in age from fourteen to twenty, were engaged in a desperate feud with her, and one night their stable, containing their two horses, was burned and they accused Betty of the deed. Shortly after, she was sweeping her door, when she was shot through the head with a rifle ball, dropping dead amidst her horrified This cowardly assassination children. aroused great excitement not only on account of its atrocity but because Betty was a useful and valuable member of the settlement. She was a skilled midwife, and sustained a high reputation in all the Whitewater valley. It was the general consensus of opinion that the Wilsons were the guilty parties, and the suspected family soon found that the climate was getting too hot to be wholesome for them, sold their farm, sent their goods to Cincinnati, and took a boat for some point n Mississippl.

A Natural Request.

Harlem Life. "This new soap," said the barber, "Is very nice. It is made largely of cream, with just a dash of alcohol in it.' remember I'm a temperance man," returned Dobbers, "and don't put any more

of it in my mouth than you can help. The Voice of Color.

Not all the glories of the budding year-Though far we fare in precious beauty's quest-Can teach the sluggish heart more hope and cheer Than cold March sunshine on a robin's breast.

-Emma Carleton